The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,351.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	„ 28 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town including postage	„ 15 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

FOORD—June 11th at Ootacamund, the wife of E. B. Foord, Esq., H. C. S., of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Busserah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Busserah	12th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th 22nd	„ Kuweit	2nd 3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th 25th	„ Bushire	3rd 6th
„ Lingah	12th 26th	„ Lingah	4th 7th
„ Bahrein	14th 28th	„ B. Abbas	8th 11th
„ Bushire	15th 30th	„ Muscat	9th 12th
Arrive Busserah	17th 31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd 16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on the 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 16
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Narrakal	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 24
„ Galle		„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Negapatam	10 24	„ Galle	14
„ Madras	15 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	17 3	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Vizagapatam	18 3	„ Narrakal	29
„ Bimlipatam	18 3	„ Carwar	29 4
Arrive Calcutta	30 5	Arrive Bombay	29 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, at noon.

Passengers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamer at the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz. from the 1st June to 15th August,—the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochi, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhuruntur.
	Fares.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	3 8	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurruntur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 54 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	37 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	25 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. S. & S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FREERE" to Kurrachee on TUESDAY the 26th instant.

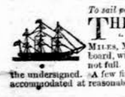
For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 15th June 1865.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively the 31st instant.



THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1057 tons Register, THOMAS MILES, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. MARTI N. YOUNG & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

ALL Debtors to the ESTATE of GOVIND GIRDHUR are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to, and Creditors of the said Estate are requested to lodge their CLAIMS and VOUCHERS for the same with, the undermentioned.

WILLIAM SIM.
JOHN GRAY.
RUTTONSEE RUNSEE.

Trustees of the Estate of Govind Ghirdhur.

Office No. 1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 16th June 1866.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E. Pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45
Second Class.....£25 } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,360 tons, Captain BONFELLOW, will be despatched about 15th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
1st June 1866. Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain POTLOCK, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Manlmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay [Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Pombay, 19th June 1866.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial depression of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. RUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the First Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First July last having been informal and not in accordance with the Articles of Association, the proceedings of that Meeting are hereby annulled and the Resolutions then proposed and carried are cancelled. FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, advertised to be held on the 16th instant, is UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED to the 25th June, current, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Offices, No. 2 Dean Lane, when the following Resolutions will be put before the Shareholders, viz:—

1st. That Clause 12 of the Articles of Association be altered, and instead of the words "Supreme Court of Judicature" "By Liquidators" be inserted.

2nd. That the Company be forthwith wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed. FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.—MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who may have METERS on HIRE from the Vehar Water Works to call at this Office and arrange for their purchase, as no METERS will in future be LENT on HIRE by the Municipality.

One month is allowed to enable payment of arrears of Rent of Meters by those who may now have them on Hire; they are also requested to intimate whether after this date they wish the Vehar Water to be charged for on the Meter Readings or on the House Assessment.

Tarracocks have been ordered to disconnect and remove the Meters which are now on loan after the expiration of one month from this date, unless this notice is complied with. By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

ધી વીકટોરીઆ ફાઈનાનશ એન્ડ બુલીઅન
આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Registered Office of the above Association is THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 2 Armenian Street, Fort.

By order of the Liquidators,
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, Manager.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by Moseley, Turnbill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 27th Anny 1041 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Alleppy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS. The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... Rs. 3
Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 16th June.

MR. WM. EMERSON'S temporary OFFICES are at 7, Church Gate Street.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MCCOMBIE AND SONS' AUCTION SALE.—CLOSING BUSINESS.—The Undersigned beg to inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that the whole of their varied and valuable Stock of OILMAN'S STORES, PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c., will be sold off by Public Auction without reserve, at their Rooms in Meadow Street, on MONDAY next the 25th instant. Further particulars will appear in their Auctioneers' (Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.'s) Advertisements.

This Sale will afford a very favourable opportunity to Messes, Clubs, Private Individuals and Dealers, for laying in Stocks of the Articles in question.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS, FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to J. LOWE & Co.,

General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the Bombay Dry Dock, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY the 22nd June, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1. That in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, and the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Bank cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators.
3. To fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
D. McCULLOCH, Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months, Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles;
Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.
Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.
Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of DR. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

NOTICES.

DURING the prevalence of the S. W. Monsoon, Passengers by the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers are recommended to land and embark at the Mazagon Bunder. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to
HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY and PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

No. 23, Byculla.

SELF-ACTING ORGANS.—J. NEUBERG invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay to an inspection of two handsome SELF-ACTING ORGANS, received from one of the best makers in Europe, and playing Orchestral and Operatic Music in a most sweet and powerful tone. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MR. J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign goods, begs to draw the attention of the Public to the carefully selected goods (which he has in stock) as described below:—

Pianos, solid Mahogany; also Walnut Wood, by Schiedmayer.
Harmoniums, Solid Oakwood,
Musical Boxes, with Bells and Drums.
Toys—a large and handsome assortment.
Embroidery for Cushions & Slippers.
Bronze, Glass, and Porcelain Ornaments.
Reflecting Garden Globular Mirrors.
Perfumery by several of the best English makers.
Spectacles with Tinted Glass.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders.
Reading Lamps of great variety.
Table Linen of all description, and English and Country made Counterpaines and Quilts.
Wallpapers of great variety.
Gold Beadings for Picture Frames and Cornices of walls.

Cheroots—best Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Mr. J. Neuberg receives a regular monthly supply of the undermentioned provisions.
Prime York Hams.—Middleton Bacon.
Stilton Cheese and Double Gloster Cheese.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sholapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP AND FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY the 28th June 1866, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. CURSETJEE NUSSERVANJEE CAMA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, to appoint an Auditor in place of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Meta, deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day established ourselves as GENERAL COMMISSION and SERVANTS' REGISTRY AGENTS. The following business will be transacted from the 28th instant:—

Servants of all capacities *in and requiring* employment will be registered and supplied with a Book containing their full description and certificates.

Applications for Servants will be registered, and Servants supplied as early as possible.

Terms.

All orders must be accompanied with the prescribed Fee—
Domestic Servants Rupee 1.
Governesses, Ladysamaids, Nurses, &c. &c. Rupees 5.
Book Keepers, Accountants, Clerks, Artizans, Overseers, &c. &c. Rupees 2.

The above Fee is chargeable to both parties.

Early applications are called for.

The advantage to the Public in having their Servants registered will soon be apparent, and no Office Establishment, Hotels, or Families should hesitate to have it done as early as possible.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

We will also receive for sale on Commission a select and limited stock of Wines, Spirits, Oilmanstores, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Furnitures, &c. &c.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

J. LOWE & Co.,
Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઈમપીરીઅલ કોતન પરેશ કમપણી (લીમીટેડ.)

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Office No. 9, Church Gate Steet, at 3 P. M., of MONDAY, the 2nd July 1866, for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive Audited Balance Sheet of the Company up to 31st December 1865;

To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and,

To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration. By order of the Directors,

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted, &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી એલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.

થી ભકેક્ષાડરાં પરેશ કપની (લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 4, Church Lane, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider matters of importance relative to a letter received from Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Agents of the Company at Madras.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NOTICE.—BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the Bank, in Church Gate Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 P.M., when the following Resolution will be submitted to the Meeting:—

"That the Liquidators be authorised to do all acts which Sections 173 and 174 of Act X. of 1866 authorise them to do, with the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Company."

JOHN GRAY,
J. D. ROBINSON,
BERAMJI NAOROJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation. W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FIFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P. M.—

To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December 1865.

To elect

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY shares advanced from 45 to 39 discount; and close firm at that rate, Elphinstones from 480 to 500; old Financials from 12 to 13 per share. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras	60 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS.

Subscrib'd Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
3,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank	No quotation.
200,000	100	100	nil	Allahabad Bank ...	50 sirs. nom.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corpn	25 per share.
...	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue..	20 per share.
2,150,000	4,000	8	8	Bank of Bengal ...	6,900 per share.
1,250,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	60 (& ex.) 95 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	39 p ct dis.
200,000	200	200	....	Bombay City Bank ...	50 per sh. rc.
1,000,000	250	100	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	15 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs5 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,00	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank... ...	18 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	9 p ct dis.
800,00	200	25	....	China Bank	10 per share.
750,00	250	250	10	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	10 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	Rs. 20 p share nm.
1,000,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	58 p ct pm. nm.
625,000	250	250	.....	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	38 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	32 p share.
200,000	100	20	.....	London&Bombay Bk.	Rs. 3 p share.
2,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank... ...	60 p ct pm.
1,000,000	100	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	210 per share.
1,100,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	5 p ct pm.
600,000	250	250	.....	Royal Bank of India	40 per share.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank ...	20 dis.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 296
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Hamburg Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 225
Bar Silver	,, 1964
Gold Leaf	,, 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 20th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Rs. Per candy.
Dholleras	,, 300
Bhowsnuggur and Mown (New)...	,, 305
Surat and Broach (New)...	,, 300
Forebunder (New)...	,, 250
Veperaul (New)	,, 250
Khandeish (New)	,, 290
Dharwar (now ready)	,, 345
Ringhunghaut (New)	,, 335
Oomrawtiee Ackote (New)	,, 305

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Edwardes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Europe.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1866.

The appointment of Brigadier General H. J. Pelly to a 1st Class Brigade, announced in General Order No. 351, dated 12th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major William Samuel Jones, 12th June 1866.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George William Macauley, 12th June 1866.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service to be Major by Brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Frederick Hayward, Staff Corps, 12th June 1866.

With reference to the Notification in the Home Department, No. 1394, dated the 31st May 1866, the services of Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, of the Bombay General List, Infantry, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors by Brevet, from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain Charles William Wahab, Staff Corps, and Captain Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, 13th N. I., 13th June 1866.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Majors from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captains Richard Maurice Bonnor, Malcolm Robert Haig, Richard John Castell, Franklin Phillips Mignon, James Gordon, Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Charles Edward Naylor, George Julius Mellies, William Charles Loster, Captain (Brevet Major) Charles Francis Falcon Chamberlain, and Captain William Henry Mason, 13th June 1866.

Lieutenant A. H. Wodehouse having been relieved from his duties in the Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country and Sattara, on the 1st instant, his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified opposite to his name, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India:—

Captain and Brevet Major Thomas Edward Gordon, Her Majesty's 95th Foot, Personal Interpreter on the Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, 29th October 1861.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 19th June.

Major R. Warden, Staff Corps, is placed on General Duty, Poona.

Captain T. Kettlewell, Staff Corps, is attached to the 22nd Regiment, N. I.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed, with effect from 31st May:—

Captain E. A. Green, to act as Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Division of the Army, vice Macleod transferred to the Poona Division.

Captain J. Galloway to act as Brigade Major, vice Green.

The following arrangements in the Barrack Department are ordered to fill vacancies, &c.:—

Sub-Conductor R. J. Hard, of the Barrack Department, acting Head Clerk in the Quarter Master General's Office, is promoted to acting 2nd Class Barrack Master, vice P. Muikere, granted furlough to Europe.

The General Officer Commanding Poona Division of the Army will be pleased to provide for the temporary performance of Mr. Hard's duties as 2nd Class Barrack Master until he joins his appointment at Ahmednuggur.

1st Class Barrack Master G. R. Tofft, at the Mhow Circle, is appointed to act as Head Clerk of the Quarter Master General's Office, Army Head Quarters, during the absence of Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary Jackson, or until further orders.

2nd Class Barrack Master H. Knapman to act as 1st Class Barrack Master, vice Tofft.

1st Class Barrack Master O. Byrne is posted to the Mhow Circle, vice Tofft, and will join immediately by dak by the public expense.

3rd Class Barrack Master E. Hart, to act as 2nd Class Barrack Master, vice Knapman, and to proceed to join at Belgaum, at the public expense.

Barrack Sergeant E. Schnepel, Poona, to act as 3rd Class Barrack Master at that station, vice Hart.

Barrack Sergeant Lewis is appointed to act as 3rd Class Barrack Master at Sholapore, vice Payn granted furlough to Europe.

Barrack Sergeant Lewis is appointed to act as 3rd Class Barrack Master.

The General Officer Commanding Northern Division of the Army, is requested to appoint an acting Barrack Sergeant, vice Lewis.

Barrack Sergeant R. Maxwell, Aden, is appointed to act as Barrack Clerk in the Quarter Master General's office, vice Hart promoted, and will join by the first opportunity.

Barrack Sergeant J. Gargrone, Poona, is appointed Barrack Sergeant at Aden, and will join by the last P. and O. steamer of this month.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1866.

Surgeon W. A. Shepherd, acting Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, to act also as Marine Surgeon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1866.

Mr. A. D. Robertson assumed charge of the duties of Commissioner in Sind on the 15th instant.

Lieutenant H. Daniell, acting Superintendent of Police Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kaira District.

Captain C. D. J. Dodd, 1st Class Deputy Magistrate of Shikarpoor, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Shikarpoor District.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew, acting Superintendent of Police, Surat, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Surat District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. L. A. Watkins to be Commissioner for taking Affidavits, &c., from the 1st May 1866.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, assumed charge of his office on the 14th instant, during office hours.

Lieutenant C. Hay is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Broach.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

Mr. W. Wilkins, Assistant Settlement Officer Left Bank, Hydrabad, Sind, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. T. F. White, 2nd Class Pilot, has been granted 12 months leave to Europe on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
21 Faire Allum ..... Stafford ..... Bushire, June 2.
Nasroc ..... Nacoda ..... Jeddah, May 16.
Passe Partout ..... Parrett ..... Bussorah, May 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s S.S. *Ranpoor*, for Aden and Suez, began to coal yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the HOUSE in Chinchpoogly, No. 1, lately vacated by MR. G. A. BARNETT. Apply to VENAYECKROW JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Girgaum Road.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND SHIP MASTERS.—Tonnage will be taken up in Bombay during the ensuing cold season to convey to England two Regiments from Kurrachee.

By order of the Offg. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st June 1866.

STEAM SHIP "YAMUNA," having arrived with Cargo ex *Apollo*, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading, together with private Manifests, at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods from the CUSTOM'S BUNDER.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers B. & B. S. S. Co. (Ltd.)
Bombay, 21st June 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of arrangements stated by the Head Office to have been made with the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited) not having been carried out, and of the non-receipt by this Branch of expected remittances from the Head Office, this Branch of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) is compelled to suspend payment.—Dated this 21st day of June 1866. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and in the matter of THE WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for winding up of the above Company and the appointment of the Official Liquidator has this day been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on behalf of JAVAIRCHUND MANECKCHUND and other Shareholders in the said Company; and that the said Court has ordered the hearing of the said Petition to stand over till TUESDAY next the Twenty-sixth day of June, instant. Any Shareholder or Creditor of the said Company interested in the matter of the said Petition is at liberty to appear on the hearing of the Petition.—Dated this 21st day of June 1866.

C. TYABJEE,
Solicitor for the Petitioners.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.

CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK, } Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS AND COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.
Bombay, 20th June 1866.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated TUESDAY the 19th day of June 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES in this Company have been declared absolutely forfeited on account of the non-payment of Calls:—

Nos. 99 to 103, 376 to 389, 836 to 840, 187, 472, 6 to 8, 404 to 406, 874 to 876, 159, 355, 43 to 47, 281 to 285, 931 to 958, 962 to 976, 823, 539, 540, 541 to 543, 127, 189 to 191, 518 to 520, 305, 1037 to 1040, 265, 266, 535, 536, 537, 30 to 33, 291 to 296, 299, 568 to 571, 118 to 124, 944, 959, 461, 463, 464, 867 to 871, 923, 577 to 710, 878, 877, 109 to 114, 383 to 388, 733 to 763, 254 to 258, 511 to 515, 116, 390, 1020 to 1025, 818, 319, 320, 174 to 178, 817, 71, 347, 18, 414, 172, 286, 853, 538, 70, 382, 861, 2, 295, 306, 394 to 396, 554 to 556, 96, 97, 98, 356, 360, 831 to 835, 315, 134 to 149, 417 to 423, 900 to 904, 173, 459, 912 to 915, 199, 478, 977, 978, 462, 1032, 252, 253, 507, 508, 1031.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.
Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th June 1866.

FOR SALE, by order of the Trustees of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, the following valuable PROPERTIES:—

1. A piece of Land at Worlee, containing about 17,280 square yards, with a stone-built upper-roomed Bungalow.
2. A piece of Land at Tarleo, containing about 6,331 square yards.
3. A piece of Land at Tardeo, containing about 8,450 square yards.
4. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,049 square yards.
5. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 1,482 square yards.
6. A piece of Land at Bellasis Road, containing about 29,615 square yards.
7. A piece of Land at Chinchpoogly, containing about 10,935 square yards.

The Title-deeds may be seen on application at No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, where offers for the Properties will be received.

E. R. WILSON,
Manager for Merwanjee Nusserwanjee's Trustees.
Bombay, 21st June 1866.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MEER SASSOON MOSES, of Bombay, an Israelitish Inhabitant, who lately carried on business in Bombay under the Style of M. S. MOSES, and in China under the style of MOSES & Co.

WHEREAS the said MEER SASSOON MOSES having declared himself UNABLE to PAY his DEBTS, and being desirous that his Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of the 4th Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the said M. S. MOSES will be held at his Office, in Military Square, on MONDAY, 2nd July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said M. S. MOSES ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolution being adopted it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.

KELLY & Co.,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Insolvent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 24th inst., at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Orient*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. on the 30th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	22	Length of day 13h 13m.	5 25	6 38	6 11	6 44	
Sat.	23	Venus in greatest Hel. Lat. N at 5-6 A.M.	5 25	6 39	7 15	7 47	
Sun.	24	St. John Bapt. Midsum	5 25	6 39	8 15	8 41	
Mon.	25	Mercury in greatest He.	5 25	6 39	9 5	9 39	
Tues.	26	Sun and Uranus in conjunction at 5 A.M.	5 25	6 39	9 59	10 18	
Wed.	27	Saturn on the Meridian at 10 P.M.	5 25	6 39	10 54	10 56	
Thurs.	28	Full Moon at 8-26 A.M.	5 26	6 39	11 49	11 27	

20th June 1866. Time 21h. 6m. 9s.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

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NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSCHONE is authorised to Sign Bills and Recover Monies on account of this Office during the temporary absence of Mr. CHARMAN. *J. M. MACLEAN.*
Bombay Gazette, June 9th, 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN ...	June 3	KURRACHEE ...	June 16
AGRA ...	June 14	LAHORE ...	June 13
ALLAHABAD ...	June 15	LONDON ...	May 18
AUSTRALIA ...	June 3	MAURITIUS ...	May 7
ALEXANDRIA ...	May 26	MADRAS ...	June 14
BANGALORE ...	June 9	MALTA ...	May 17
CALCUTTA ...	June 16	MERUT ...	June 17
CAPE ...	Mar. 15	GOTACAMUND ...	June 9
CEYLON ...	June 1	OUDH ...	June 13
COCHIN ...	May 26	PENANG ...	May 23
DELHI ...	June 14	PUNJAUB ...	June 15
FRANCE ...	May 19	SUEZ ...	May 24
HONGKONG ...	May 13	SINGAPORE ...	May 30

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

A PORTION of the evidence of Kurreem Khan, Secretary to Aga Khan, in the great Kojah case, is in the highest degree instructive as to the value of native testimony under peculiar circumstances, and, indeed, as to the value of judicial oaths at all. This is a subject of immense scope, and we can but glance at a few of the more salient points, in the corpass of a short article.

Kurreem Khan says:—

"I do not know of any authority for mental reservation in the *Koran*, but I know of it in the *Gnan* and the *Ossool Kafi*. We may practice mental reservation to save life or to escape from danger.

Mr. Scoble—Suppose you were being examined before the Kazi as to your religion, would you be allowed to practise mental reservation? [No answer.]

Mr. Howard said he was able to assure the Court from what he had read, that mental reservation was allowed.

Mr. Scoble—But under oath?

Mr. Howard—Generally.

Mr. Scoble wished to know whether it was allowable to practise it under oath. His Lordship would observe that if it was allowable under such circumstances it might be practised in the witness-box.

Mr. Scoble (to the witness)—Are you allowed to practise mental reservation under oath?

Witness replied that he did not understand the question.

In answer to the Court,

Witness said he was not learned in these matters, but so far as he understood, mental reservation was practised in circumstances of danger and in order to save life.

Now, a dishonest man would probably take advantage of his own doctrine here, and by practising mental reservation, would conceal the fact of mental reservation being permitted. Kurreem Khan, however, seems to be speaking fairly and openly as far as we can judge, but for all practical purposes testimony upon such principles is absolutely worthless. We cannot tell where his truthfulness may stop. We do not know what bits of evidence he may consider it advisable to suppress in order to save life or to escape from danger; we do not even know what he means by "escaping from danger," or "in circumstances of danger." In a law case there must invariably be "circumstances of danger" to some one; thus the limit is perfectly indefinite. It must be understood that mental reservation is simply a euphoism for lying. If a direct question be asked, the true answer to which would be *no*, the gentleman who practises mental reservation, replies, "I should tell a lie if I said *yes*." The last word alone being uttered, the remainder of the sentence being thought. As it is so easy to frame the mental phrase in counteraction of the spoken one, the former is apt to drop into disuse and the reply becomes an unmitigated lie, though we confess that we do not see much difference between the first and last state of the false witness. Yet, it appears that a man may confess to the practice of mental reservation without being disqualified to give evidence, it being left to the Judge and Jury to decide what amount of credence should be accorded to his statements.

According to English law, a witness is disqualified if it can be shown that he does not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments. Those who are well acquainted with society at home, will be aware that though multitudes of well educated people hold this belief, or rather disbelief; in the present state of public opinion, they are averse to publishing it openly. The writer was told a couple of years ago by a friend, that at a dinner party where he happened to be, the conversation turned on the subject of judicial oaths, and it appeared that not a single member of that party, eleven in number, was available as a witness in a court of law, on account of the above disqualification. They were all ladies and gentlemen of the highest character and education, yet a man might have come in with a revolver and shot half of them dead with impunity, for the other half would not have been allowed to bear witness to the act. The Jesuit and the disciple of the *Gnan* and *Ossool Kafi*, who professedly lie "in circumstances of danger" are admissible, however, and may practise their mental reservations to their heart's content. The present law inflicts a persecution for conscience-sake; it imposes a religious disability; it places a fetter upon thought and faith, and awards a palpable premium to dishonesty.

Most persons are in some measure dependent on others, and by forfeiting their good opinion, forfeit also much worldly advantage; thus it usually requires great fortitude and love of truth for its own sake, to admit publicly in a court of law the holding of opinions which in the present condition of public belief and dogmatism cannot fail to bring down upon the head of the conscientious disbeliver much obloquy, and many very hard words. The very admission, then, of a certain belief implies an earnest love of veracity, and in the eye of our most illogical law, a person's exceeding truthfulness renders him untrustworthy.

In the United States, colour instead of orthodoxy was selected as the test of credibility by the dominant party. There the white man might commit any outrage upon the black one, provided there were no white witness by. There, however, the disabled class were far inferior to the other, in education, in trustworthiness, and in every attribute which renders evidence valuable. That is not the case with us. It will be found that, as a rule, those among us who are disqualified from giving evidence are people of the highest education, talents, and moral character; we do not mean from this to infer that they are correct in their views; neither do we infer that they are wrong; we merely wish to point out that those who come to these conclusions, whether erroneous or not, must infallibly have expended much study, and earnest thought on the subject, before giving up the convictions of early teaching and the common belief of those around them. Of their sincerity and desire to do right, the public admission of their heterodoxy is the best possible guarantee, carrying with it, as it does, a train of the gravest social inconveniences.

An extreme supposition will prove the absurdity of the whole system. A man commits a heinous crime, his friend is brought up as a witness; before the oath is administered, the counsel for the defence demands the religious views of the witness: whatever they may be, there is nothing to hinder him from disqualifying himself, and he cannot then be sworn, and the criminal thus escapes. The jury is forced to believe the witness' statement of his disability on his bare word, but is denied the power of judging his credibility when on oath!

The great majority of persons who act according to the dictates of morality, do so more for the satisfaction of their own consciences, than for any other reason; and on those who do not, we firmly believe that the dread of legal punishment has a much greater effect than any *post mortem* penalty is at all likely to instil. If the legal punishment for perjury be preserved, in fact, though the name of the crime be altered, this most illogical of all absurdities would be done away with. Let witnesses be cautioned that they are bound under certain legal penalties to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; let false evidence, under these circumstances, be the equivalent of the present crime of perjury, and let us do away with the monstrous inconsistency of refusing to believe one man because he tells the truth even to his own hurt, and accepting the evidence of another who actually professes to lie in "circumstances of danger."

A NEW BANK FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Many thinking men in Bombay are agreed that a new Bank would be a useful institution if it could be at present established. It is said that promoters cannot be found who would be willing to incur the risk of failure. If this is true it is also strange, why should the once popular occupation of promoter become hideous in a good scheme, when it was freely followed in developing rotten schemes? Hundreds of men now say that a new Bank would secure a flourishing business. The idea (which is none of mine) appears to be worth consideration, and I submit it to your readers as a matter that is freely discussed in society.

Q.

21st June.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*For the Bombay Gazette.*)

I AM glad to see that you have taken up the subject of the improvement of the condition of the soldier, and the possibility, by means of it, of making the army more popular as a profession than it is, with the greater and more respectable portion of our population. There is no question that the lot of the soldiers, taken as it is, is infinitely preferable to the existence which is found amongst many of the lowest classes in civil life; but it is only with these classes, taking one thing with another, that the comparison, generally speaking, can be favourably drawn, and it is, therefore, only from amongst them that the great mass of recruits come. Those of a better description who enter the Army, may be said to do so from some impulsive feelings of patriotism on which little reliance can be placed under ordinary circumstances; from want of thought, or from some delusive supposition, that a strong will, and an average amount of patience, will open a road to something they see in imagination beyond. They hear of commissions from the ranks, but they know nothing of the obstacles to their attaining them, or of the bitter penalties which attach to them. They see this step attained, and they are little aware what lies beyond to make it the first and the last which the mere soldier of fortune can hope to look for. It is difficult in the existing state of society to see how this is to be overcome, nor is it by any means evident that the abolition of purchase, or the lowering of the position of the British officer, would materially remove it. There must always, under any circumstances, be two classes of officers in the Army: those who, with education, obtain commissions at starting; and those who win them by hard service, or simply by meritorious conduct from the ranks. The prizes of the profession to all are few; but to those who begin at the beginning, they must needs be, it may be said, quite hopeless. It is foolish to blame a system merely because this is the case; for there is no system which would recommend itself, that could, by any possibility, be free from it. War is, and it is to be hoped, always will be an exceptional state of things; but war alone is the harvest of the soldier. It is only when the sword is drawn, and the strife has begun, that a military man can hope to rise. The going into battle is to him like the getting into Parliament of the politician. It is then that the ambitious man braces himself up with all his energies; but even under this state of things, how few are there who can hope, with any substantial advantage to themselves, to pass from the position of a private soldier to that of a commissioned grade! How much of good fortune, as well as of brave and soldier-like, must be united! and how many other equally as important qualifications must be possessed to justify such a rise! It would be idle to attempt to legislate with any Utopian views on this subject, or to suppose that we can induce such men, as some people speak of, to go through the toil, the hardship, and the drudgery of a soldier's life, upon the prospect, infinitely remote as it is, of one day or other arriving at an Ensigncy and five and three pence a day. Is it worth our while to go out of our way and to make radical changes in our military institutions, for the sake of catching these few? Is their anything sufficiently valuable about them when they are caught, to induce us to take these steps? We are deluding ourselves, if we fancy that holding out the hope of commissions will materially help us in our difficulties. The whole character of our Army must be changed before we can effect anything in this manner.

Rising from the ranks must become the rule—birth and education, if it is allowed a chance at all, must be the exception in our officers. It would be far better for us, than to act as we are doing, to ignore the possibility of rising from the ranks at all, combining it with competitive examination, open and untrammeled to all classes, for entrance to the Army. If we widen the field for obtaining our officers in this way, there are other modes, equally feasible and equally as ready at hand, to replenish the sources from which the ranks of our Army may be filled. Let education, both mental and physical, be the only test and the only requirement in those who seek commissions, and let us give some more humble and more suitable, and perhaps it may be more substantial encouragement than anything of the kind can offer, in by far the largest number of cases, to those classes who are content to take service in the ranks. If he has education, and the means of living like a gentleman, he has nothing to do but to register his name and to compete in the first examination for commissions that offer. If he is wanting in these respects, he can enter the ranks of the Army; and should his conduct deserve it, there are no end of Government appointments in which he should be able to find his reward. Every practical man who knows anything on the subject, must laugh at the idea of thinking to encourage enlistment to any important extent, by the offer of a commission from the ranks every now and then. Is not the holding out of such a prospect, knowing all we do as to its results, only deceiving those who are weak or foolish enough to be taken in by it? The soldier in the ranks may have his ambition also; but it should be looked upon, as in reality it is, of a humble and very different kind. Any practical person, who will give it a moment's thought, will admit that commissions given, as they needs must be, only now and again from the ranks, will not be likely to do much in effecting improvement in the Army, or giving it to any useful extent, a more popular character. There is a limit to the classes from which our private soldiers must come, and such classes must not be thought of as including any number worthy legislating for, of those ambitious of becoming officers and gentlemen. Such an ambition implies the possession of education and feelings with which a host of the ordinary duties of a private soldier in garrison are entirely incompatible. The class of men from whom our soldiers come at the present moment, have many sterling qualities. This class admits of being materially extended; but we must not be guilty of the folly of soaring too high, or of hoping too much from the bait of commissions. The question before us is, what to do with the material we have? How far, by educating and leading the recruit into better habits than he has been accustomed to, we may widen the estimation of the soldier with the public at large, and place it on a firm basis? We institute libraries and reading-rooms; but there is, generally speaking, too much formality and restraint about them, and they trench, by subscription for them, on the soldier's pay. Our military schools have much the same defect, neither are they as beneficial as they ought to be. Physical education, except as it is made part of a soldier's duty, and the means of giving some amusement or recreation within the barrack boundaries, and keeping him from the bazaars outside, are hardly considered at all. The hand of a wise authority is not felt as it should be in these matters. In every barracks where such things exist at all, the library and reading-room are in one place, the fives court but little frequented in another, the gymnasium, that essential in every garrison, some where else; the canteen without any comforts, and wanting the freedom the soldier likes, is separated from the rest. He may get his porter or beer here, but such is the care taken of him, that he may not even take a glass of spirits, and water even, in moderation. He has been accustomed to it all his life; but clever and wise as our military administrators are, he is compelled to go for it to the bazaars where he may get comparatively poison. We blame the unfortunate man, but it is we, who by our means, drive him into bad company, where he is sure to be encouraged in drunken habits and disreputable behaviour. With the experience that is every day before us, it is something wonderful that no persevering efforts to reform men, which the blindest amongst us know to have failed. It would be far better to take the soldier as we find him, and to legislate for his amendment in some other way, than by direct opposition to his unhappy propensities, foolishly denying him in one place, what he can so readily obtain by going a little further, and supposing by this childish restriction that we are making him better. If what is now called the canteen, embraced the library, and reading-room, the gymnasium, the pins court, with skittle ground and other games, and means of amusement are under one establishment; and called by a name less suggestive of drink than that it has now—accessible by a step or two each of them to the other—it is reasonable to presume that many a man who now wanders beyond his barracks for amusement, or from having nothing to do and who gets drunk or absent—or who finds himself soon after in Hospital, might be saved for something better. If he would not, the task of attempting anything in his behalf, is indeed a hopeless one. Education for the physical as well as for the mental equalities, would be combined under this system, the carrying out of which would not entail any objectionable amount of expense, if it was not in the end by better health, better discipline, and fewer court-martials amongst the men, made an actual saving. Must the soldier have the civil element even in his glass of ale? Is there no other means of supplying him with what he wants, but by the medium of a plain coated canteen man, who has nothing in common with him but the profit he derives from him? Here, again, a man is placed to serve the soldier, who has no other interest but to see him drink. Would it not be better to have the whole, under the name of the "Soldiers' Garrison Club," under military superintendance and control? Without going into other and more minute details, might not a non-commissioned officer be raised to the position, and designated as the "Club Quarter-master," have the responsibility of seeing to the supplies while the profits might be appropriated to the support of the establishment generally? The soldier's pay is already little enough: it is difficult to increase it in even a trifling degree, without adding largely to the expenses of the Army, but we might, under improved legislation, save him from at least some of the stoppages; such as those for schooling and reading-rooms. I submit that it is the indifferent character of the soldier, unhappily more frequently deserved than otherwise, with the better sort of the lower classes, verging upon those of the middle, that deters many a man from enlisting; or, rather, it is this feeling that prevents his friends from giving him any countenance or encouragement to do so. Anything that can make him better—that will make him take more pride in himself, and less inclined to drunkenness and dissipation—that will make him more intelligent in mind, and more active and accomplished in bodily exercises, will gradually, though not the less speedily, extend the popularity of the Army, and widen the field into better pastures from whence our soldiers come.

The Queen has just honoured the 89th Regiment by giving them a pair of new colours, in lieu of those she gave when Princess Victoria, and has ordered that the regiment in future be called "Princess Victoria's Regiment," and the facings changed from black to blue. I would not willingly deprive my Lady This, or Mrs. That from enjoying the glittering pleasure of presenting new colours to men, who, if their hearts be in the right place, ought to prefer old standards; nor would I debar commanding officers from the satisfaction of pouring forth their eloquence on such occasions; but I think the custom of renewing colours so long as a stitch of the old remains is a sorry compliment to past generations of valiant men, and is calculated to inspire forgetfulness, rather than remembrance, of such men and times, in the minds of the young soldiers. The colours that actually waved over our soldiers' heads and fluttered victoriously in the teeth of our enemies upon fifty immortal fields, are for the most part stowed away and forgotten. Speck and span new colours, glittering in the sun's rays are substituted. These certainly bear emblazoned with gilded letters a whole library of glories, but they do not inspire the same reverential sentiments, or awaken the same emotions, that are called forth by the sight of tattered, weather-beaten, and sometimes blood-stained relics. Yes, blood-stained! for many of our old colours had been clenched in the dying grasp, drenched with the blood of those who bore them, with lion-heart

The Court observed that the appeal was not too late in this case. Here the man went to the Commissioner's office, and presented a petition to the address of the Commissioner which he was afterwards informed had been lost. On the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner, he sent a second petition, and as he failed to get any reply to that petition, he presented this appeal.

Mr. Leathes contended that the law was quite clear, and that the appeal ought to be dismissed at once. If the appellant had to find fault with any one for misleading him, he should go and complain about it to the Commissioner.

Mr. Jehangir—Upon receiving the notice the applicant petitioned to the Commissioner.

The Court thought Mr. Hormusjee should be heard as to whether notice had been given to the applicant or not.

Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Vicajee, sworn—Said he was Assistant Municipal Commissioner, and knew the applicant in this case. He remembered seeing a petition brought by the applicant to the Commissioner in respect of the assessment of his house. He brought more than one petition. Witness did not exactly remember what was the date of the first. It was registered in their office. It was sent to the ward concerned. The applicant did call at the office of the Commissioner to enquire why he was not called. Witness told him he would be called when his turn came. If he was not called he might make another petition. He did petition a second time to the Commissioner. The petition was handed to him and was sent by him to the ward. He attended the office a third time but it was too late.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Leathes applied to the Court to adjourn the case till the next Court day. The case was accordingly adjourned.

In the course of the day a number of other cases were disposed of, which were not of any public interest.

FORT POLICE COURT. 21st June.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate.)

Arbitrary Conduct of three Railway Officials.—Sheik Hoossein, inspector of police, Toolajee Jemadar, and Police Naik No. 3, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, were charged with assaulting one Atmaram Gopell.

The complainant stated that he was assistant foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. On Sunday the 10th instant, at about 6 A.M., he saw the second and third prisoners and a sepoy, who was not before the Court, eating mangoes from a basket on a waggon, near the Boree Bunder. He told them not to do so. On his telling them not to steal mangoes, they fell upon him. After having assaulted him severely, the second and third prisoners took him near the station, beating him all the way. They took him to the first prisoner, Shaik Hoossein. Witness asked the third prisoner and the sepoy why they were beating him. Upon this they assaulted him also. Shaik Hoosein beat him with his open hands on both sides of his face. After that he caught him by the throat and kicked him. He then ordered the naik and the sepoy to bring some mangoes from the basket on the waggon, in order to accuse witness of having stolen them. They brought the mangoes, threw them on him, and accused him of having committed the theft. Witness and his brother were by the order of Shaik Hoosein kept in custody on the above charge. The prosecutor was charged before His Worship at the instance of the jemadar and the naik for stealing a few mangoes, but he was dismissed as the evidence produced was quite unsatisfactory).

The witness was cross-examined at length by each of the prisoners, but nothing new was elicited from him; on the contrary he confirmed the statement he had made in his examination in chief.

Canjee Dorabjee sworn.—He was a gate-keeper in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and lived at Dhobeetalao. On Sunday the 10th instant, at 6-30 A.M., he saw the second and third prisoners, and the sepoy eating mangoes near a waggon. Prosecutor told them that they were Company's men they should not do so, and that he would report their conduct to their superior officer. Upon this the sepoy, who was not before the Court, caught the complainant by his arm, the third prisoner came up and struck him with a club in his hand on his side, the jemadar struck him with his fist. The second and third prisoners took the prosecutor into their custody. They took him and his brother near the station and placed them before the first prisoner, Shaik Hoossein; and charged the prosecutor in witness's presence with stealing mangoes.

His Worship—Is Shaik Hoossein a Judge!

Witness continued—Shaik Hoossein then struck him on his face with both his hands, and then kicked him. He then ordered the police sepoy to bring a few mangoes from the basket, and directed them to take the complainant to the Police Office, charging him with stealing mangoes.

Four other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, who in material points corroborated the testimony of the complainant and the last witness.

The prisoners then called about half a dozen witnesses, but the evidence they gave was not only unsatisfactory but of a suspicious nature.

His Worship severely commented on the conduct of the prisoners, and convicted them of the offence. The first and second prisoners were each fined in the sum of Rs. 75, in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour. The third prisoner was fined Rs. 50, in default to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

The trial lasted nearly four hours, and during the time the Court was crowded with a number of spectators.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Equity Jurisdiction.

Tuesday, 19th June, 1866.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

The examination of Chundoo Wurind by the Advocate General was resumed to-day. He said—It is customary among the Kojahs of Sind to excommunicate persons who disobey the orders of the Jamat; and if a person dies while under excommunication the community would not allow his body to be buried in the ordinary burial ground. But no instance of such a death has occurred. If a Kojah is excommunicated, he comes with his relations to the Jamat Khana and shows his grief; and on his readmission a sum is paid by him, varying according to agreement between him and the Jamat. I don't know the customs of the Kojahs in Bombay, nor do I know anything of the *durgah* of Pir Mahomed Shah in their burial ground; but I believe that that person was a descendant of Pir Sudrooden.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—My ancestors were always Shias, and openly so. The Sindhi Kojahs have from the beginning acted as Shias in their Jamat Khañas, but they used to perform funeral and *nikkah* (marriage) ceremonies in the Suni form under mental reservation; and this was the case till the time of the Proclamation, when the Queen, whom I regard as my friend, gave me the Shia faith openly. This was about three years and a half before we signed the paper produced yesterday. We signed that paper in consequence of having received a letter from the Aga. I have read the books of Pir Sudrooden which I mentioned yesterday. They contain a great deal about the Hindu religion, but I have not read the Hindu parts. I have begun to read the Koran, for I know only the Sindhi language. There are a good many Borahs and a few Moguls at Kurrachee, and they are all Shias.

Mr. Scoble—Before the Queen's Proclamation, did they not profess the Shia religion openly?

Witness—I speak only for myself.

Mr. Scoble repeated the question.

Witness—Borahs and Moguls have always professed the Shia faith openly.

Examination continued—I know the village of Sommiani. There are Kojahs there, and they are Shias. I am not in the service of the Aga. I came to Bombay for the purpose of giving evidence in this suit. I have been here for two months, and have been living in the Jamat Khana.

Syed Hoosein Syed Meeran, examined by the Advocate General, said—I have been one of the assessors in the Surat Session Judge's Court. I was by no means connected with the Court. I am a Syed and a Shia. I am descended from Imam Jaffer Sadek Ismaili. I am descended also from Pir Sudrooden, who was a Shia. I remember my pedigree from the generation of Pir Sudrooden. My father is dead and lived at Surat, and was a Shia. My family has been in Surat for about 200 years. All my ancestors were Shias. During the Mohurrum the females of our family do not put on ornaments: female Syeds dress at that time in green clothes, and other followers of Ali in black, as a sign of mourning. We drink the dust of Karbela in water, and use a piece of the dust (produced) in saying the *Nimaz*. I have also a rosary made of it, and use it when I repeat the name of God. There are a hundred beads in it: one uses it when he is at leisure, turning over a bead every time the name of God is repeated. I know Syed Pir Shah (one of the witnesses for the relators) who stays at Surat: he also is a Syed and a Shia. Noor Mahomed Shah is the common ancestor of Syed Pir Shah and myself. I come from one son and he from another. I know he is a Shia.

His Lordship—He says himself that he is a Suni: Witness—But that is false.

The Advocate General—How do you know that he is a Shia?

Witness—We live in the same city, know each other, and eat and worship together. We both attend the same *imambarra*. I have seen him taking the dust of Karbela. The man in charge of the *imambarra* would give one the dust of Karbela on being applied to, in the form of a mohar or rosary. There is a *durgah* of Pir Imam Shah at Ahmedabad, from which an annual income of Rs. 40,000 is derived, which is divided amongst Syeds. Between myself, my mother, and my two brothers Rs. 150 a year is distributed. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 is given from the same source to Syed Pir Shah. Pir Imam Shah was a grandson of Pir Sudroodeen. There are sixty heads ("sixty turbans") of Syed families all descended from Pir Sudroodeen, and all of us are Shias. I have seen copies of the *Gnan* written by Pir Sudrooden, in the house of Syed Pir Shah. The *Gnan* called *Jinnat Nama* was composed by Imam Oodeen, a grandson of Pir Sudroodeen. We read it as a religious authority, and so do our followers. *Jinnat* means *Paradise*, and *Nama*, *book* [A translation of an extract was given in.] I can repeat the pedigree of Aga Khan from the time of Ali. I recite it in the *Dooas* when I visit the Kojah Jamat Khana. [Witness was asked to repeat it, but after proceeding a considerable way he confessed he was able to go no further without the aid of writing.] I visit Kojah Jamat Khanas in Sind very frequently, and before going to them I refresh my recollection of the *Dooas*. In all the places where I have seen Kojahs they are Shias, and I have observed that both privately and openly they are so, for besides going to the Jamat Khana I went to private houses. I never saw Kojahs praying in a Suni musjid or in the Suni form, but only amongst themselves at their Jamat Khana. They use the *Gnan*, the *Dasavtar*, the *Moula-ka-kalam* and the *Sokiria*. Those books are essentially of a Shia character, and pre-eminence in them is given to Ali. [Document produced.] This is an authority given by the grandfather of Aga Khan to my grandfather to go about amongst Kojahs. The Aga and his ancestors were treated with respect by my family; my grandfather was *Wuzeer* of the Aga's grandfather. [The document, which was dated 15th April 1769, was read by counsel.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am a Shia Ismaili, and I regard Aga Khan as occupying a musnid over all Shias. Syeds respect him. I still act upon the commission given by the Aga's ancestor to my grandfather, and levy contributions from the Kojahs. I have read the works of Pir Sudrooden and believe in them. I believe in all that is written in the *Dasavtar*.

Mr. Scoble—Do you believe in the ninth *avtar*—that of Boodh?

Witness—Why should I not? My ancestors believed in it, I also believe in the *avtars* of Krishna, of the boar, of the pig, and indeed the whole of the ten. If I did not believe in them my disciples would not. Some thirty thousand believe those books of my great ancestor Pir Sudrooden, and there are Hindoos among them.

By the Court—The Ismailis are believers in Pir Sudrooden.

His Lordship—Do they believe in all those *avtars*?

Witness—I can only only speak for those under me—those who follow Pir Cubrooden (the son of Pir Sudrooden).

His Lordship—Do you know if Aga Khan believes in them?

Witness—Why should he not believe what the emissary of his ancestor wrote?

Mr. Scoble—Then Aga Khan does believe in them?

Witness—Yes.

Cross-examination continued—I am quite sure I am a Shia. I was married at Nowsaree before the Kazi.

Mr. Scoble—And he is a Suni?

Witness—What harm is there in that? I am a Syed and mix with all people.

His Lordship.—At the same time that you believe in these *avtars*, do you believe in the Koran?

Witness—Yes.

His Lordship—Do you read it?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Can you understand it?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Have you heard it read?

Witness—No.

His Lordship—Which do you consider the most sacred book?

Witness—The *Koran*.

His Lordship—Have you ever had the meaning of the *Koran* explained to you in a manner you could understand?

Witness—I have sometimes heard portions expounded at the time of the Ramzan. It is expounded by learned Shia Syeds to the females in our families.

His Lordship—Have you ever had any part of the *Koran* read to you?

Witness—No part of it is explained to me unless some dispute arises.

Cross-examination continued—I not only believe those books of Pir Sudrooden myself, but teach them to my followers. There may be many Suni Syeds, but they are not of our blood. I came a month ago to Bombay. I have been here five or seven times altogether, staying for one, two, or six months at a time.

By the Court—I have travelled a great deal and been in a great many countries.

His Lordship—What are your means of livelihood in addition to the fees you derive from the Kojahs?

Witness—I have had a railway contract in Sind and a lease of customs.

His Lordship—How much do you make a year?

Witness—Rs. 200, Rs. 500, or Rs. 1,000, including everything.

Examination continued—All the respectable people of Surat are put on the list of assessors of the Session Judge's Court—Hindoos, Parsees, &c., as well as Mussalmans. I have not been at the Kojah mosque in Chuttree Soorang Street, Bombay. I have been at the Jamat Khana two or four times during the Mohurrum this year. Aga Khan was not there. I was never there before.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—We pay most respect to the last chapter of the *Dasavtar*.

Hosseinbhoy Goolam Hoosein, called and examined by the Advocate General, deposed—I am a Kojah, and am 42 years of age. I formerly resided in Bhownuggur, leaving that place when I was fourteen years of age. I went thence to Muscat, where I stayed about two years. Thence I returned to Bhownuggur, remaining there for five or six months, after which I came to Bombay, staying here three years, and going then to Zanzibar. I remained at Zanzibar nineteen years, paying during that time three visits to Bombay, including the present one. I mean now to remain permanently here, as I have opened a firm. There are about a hundred Kojah families at Bhownuggur, all of them being Shia. I never heard of any Suni Kojahs. There were about four hundred Kojah houses at Muscat, all Shia; and at Zanzibar about four hundred and fifty. There is a Jamat Khana at each of those places, and I attended it when during my residence there. Shia prayers were said in them. The names of the Shia Imaums Ali Hallik were never used, and pre-eminence was always given to Ali. The Kojahs there used to mourn during the Mohurrum. In saying prayers they put their foreheads upon a *mohar* from Karbela. According to tradition at all those places Pir Sudrooden was sent by an ancestor of Aga Khan, and brought with him his *Gnan* and other books I can't call him a Suni. He must have been a Shia; there is no doubt about it. There are many books called *Gnan*, but the chief of them are the *Dasavtar* and the *Sokiria*: those are read in the Jamat Khanas I have referred to. The tenth chapter of the *Dasavtar* is read with respect, as it contains the name of Moula Ali; the other chapters may be read like common stories. The Kojahs stand up while the tenth chapter is being read. The *Moorsheed* of the Kojahs generally is Aga Khan, and at Bhownuggur, Muscat, Zanzibar and all other places they make payments to him. There are about four or five Kamarias at those places. The Waras and four or five leaders of the community met together for the purpose of filling these appointments, in the presence of the whole Jamat. The ruling power at Muscat and Zanzibar is neither Shia nor Suni. The rulers are Seyadi. I don't know anything about that sect. *Wahabee* is not the name of any creed or doctrine, but of a race of people. I cannot speak of the manner of conducting the funeral ceremonies of the Kojahs at Muscat, as I was young when I was there. At Zanzibar, until about nine years ago, Suni Moolahs conducted the funeral ceremonies in the Suni form. There were a great many Sunis there, and we were afraid of them.

His Lordship—You belong to a very timorous cowardly race, eh?

Witness—Shias are not called cowardly.

His Lordship—Moguls are not, but the Kojahs seem to be.

Examination continued.—In adopting Suni forms we had of course to observe mental reservation. When a British Consul was appointed at Zanzibar, and it was decided that people from India should be under his jurisdiction, and many Moguls and other Shias went there, we took heart and threw off mental reservation, beginning to conduct our prayers and ceremonies openly in the Shia form, which we have done ever since. The marriage as well as the funeral ceremonies are now conducted in the Shia fashion. I have always gone to the Jamat Khana in visiting Bombay. I have frequently seen members of the relators' party at the Jamat Khana. I have myself had the Jamat Khana at the Mohurrum time previous to this year, and I have seen the same persons there then. I have seen them using the *mohar* made of the dust of Karbela, and I have seen them drinking water containing the dust. According to my own observation it is not true that the Bombay Kojahs were always Sunis. No Kojah could be a Suni; he was only four years ago that I first heard of any of them being Sunis. Kojahs still practise mental reservation on necessary occasions, but that has never been the case in their Jamat Khana. I have never been to Mecca. I went to Karbela about two years and seven months ago. There were only three of us as far as Muscat, and about 200 joined us there, some of them coming from Sind. We stayed at Karbela about a month and a half, and made offerings at the tomb. I have never made a pilgrimage to a *Durkhana* in Persia, but my mother and grandmother went to the *Durkhana* near Teheran, taking presents with them. [Book produced.] This is a book containing the signatures of the Kojahs of Zanzibar, dated 13th July 1862, signed by 445 Kojahs, and setting forth that they were Shias and followers of the Aga. I brought it to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—Those contributions paid by the Kojahs of Muscat, Bhownuggur, and Zanzibar to Aga Khan have been paid freely. I look upon and regard Aga Khan as our *Moorsheed*; I look upon him just as Ali—as the representative of the successor of the Prophet. I have read the books of Pir Sudrooden that I have mentioned. I believe in the tenth chapter of the *Dasavtar*. The signatures of the Zanzibar Kojahs, in the book I have produced, were made on the receipt of a letter from the Aga, accompanied by one from the Bombay Jamat. I was married at Bhownuggur, before the Kazi of that place. I have said that I saw the leaders of the relators' party taking part in ceremonies in the Jamat Khana. I did not particularly observe them, for there were a great many present. I have a very bad opinion of the reforming party, for they resist the Aga. Captain Hamilton, the British Consul, was at Zanzibar when I first went there—viz., 22 years ago. Captain Hassan was then the Commander-in-Chief of the Sultan of Zanzibar. He was a Shia, but the Sunis did not interfere with him. There were some Shias also called Bahrenes, who come from Bahren, but there was no necessity for their observing mental reservation. There were a few Borahs who practised mental reservation in praying in Suni musjids, or used them—But that is false.

Re-examined by the Advocate General—The reason why I have a bad opinion of the "reformers" is that they go contrary to the old Shia Ismaili religion. What I meant by saying that the Borahs practised mental reservation was that they tried to conceal their religion from the Sunis.

A little discussion arose here as to the meaning of the Arabic word used by the witnesses, and which was rendered by the interpreter "mental reservation.' Khureem Khan, Aga Khan's Secretary, said, in answer to His Lordship, that the meaning of the word was "concealment of religion." The Persian Interpreter, on being sent for subsequently, stated that in Persian the word signified "a pillow of rest," and that in Arabic it meant "fear" or "caution."

Ismael Salmi, examined by the Advocate General, said—I am a Kojah, and am fifty-one years of age. I am a native of Sind, and my father is dead. I am a *Duftar* of Aga Khan, at a place called Thunda Mahomed Khan, ten miles from Hydrabad, where there are fifty or sixty Kojahs. I am a Shia, and so were my ancestors from the beginning. Kojahs in all places are Shias. I never heard it suggested till within the last few years that there were any Suni Kojahs. There are forty villages containing Kojahs in the neighbourhood of Thunda Mahomed Khan, the largest of them having about fifty Kojah houses. There are fifty-eight places altogether in Sind in which Kojahs are to be found, the total number of houses being about 2,800. I have been nine years in the service of the Aga. I was appointed Kamaria of the Jamat Khana in Thunda Mahomed Khan nine years ago. I was appointed by the Waras of the Aga and the leading men of the community on the strength of a letter received from the Aga. There is also a Mukhi, who has been in office to my recollection for nine years. He was in office when I became Kamaria. I, as Kamaria, collect money from all the different villages. I am the head of the Kamarias for the whole of Sind, and under me there are four other Kamarias, among whom the villages—ten or fifteen each—are apportioned. I receive reports from those persons, and the money they have collected. I travel myself for two or three months every year, going to a different district each year. A percentage of twelve and a half per cent.—called *dasoon*—on the profits of trade is paid by the Kojahs periodically; and there are also fees paid on the new moon, and on occasions of birth and marriage. Six days after birth, it is the name of the child is fixed, a fee of Rs. 2½ is paid; and when a marriage takes place a contribution of an eighth part or 12½ per cent. of the value of the dowry is paid. When a boy is first shaved a fee of one rupee is paid, and in the case of a girl half a rupee. The shaving is done on the occasion of the making of a vow. Shaving is not necessarily observed; it is only when a vow is taken. Those fees all go to the Aga, who is regarded by the Kojahs of Sind as their *Moorsheed*. Pir Sudrooden was a *Moorsheed*, for he was sent by an ancestor of Aga Khan to show us the way to follow. The Kojahs in Sind all take the side of the Aga in the present dispute. Pir Sudrooden was a Shia. I never heard it even suggested in Sind that he was a Suni. The Kojahs of Sind read the *Moula-ka-kalam*, the *Sokiria*, and the tenth chapter—and only the tenth—of the *Dasavtar*. I am quite sure that no other chapter of the *Dasavtar* is read. That is all of the *Dasavtar* that is read in the Jamat Khana.

The Advocate General—Is the rest read in private houses?

Witness—God knows: I don't.

The Advocate General—Do the prayers repeated in the Jamat Khana contain the names of the first three Kalifs?

Witness—We have nothing to do with them. We only believe in Ali.

Examination continued—Some of the Kojahs in the place where I reside cultivate sugarcane, others act as merchants; and much of the trade consists in selecting wool and sending it down to Kurrachee. Dressing hides is also a frequent occupation. The *Kulma* which I have always said contains the name of Ali. I have never prayed in a *Musjid*.

The Advocate General—Have you ever said prayers in any place but your own house or a Jamat Khana?

Witness (with a pious ejaculation)—No.

The Advocate General—Have you ever had any occasion to pray in the Suni form?

Witness—No.

By the Court—I have been in Bombay twice before, and I came at those times on account of the religious disputes.

By the Advocate General—I have collected about Rs. 40,000 a year for the Aga. That is all sent to him. The Mukhis and Kamarias of Sind are in some cases appointed for one, in others for five, and in others for ten years; they are not turned out of their offices, but allowed to resign. There are four Waras of the Aga for the whole of the fifty-eight villages of Sind. Every village has a Jamat Khana; in our village the worth of the Jamat Khana is Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, and it is equally trifling in other small places, but in Kurrachee the building is large and expensive. In the small villages nothing has to be paid for the ground, and there is only a cadjan roof raised, with no walls. Even in Kurrachee the building consists only of latta walls covered with mud. When a building requires repairs the Mukhi makes an outlay on account of them from the Aga's money. He does so after consulting the Kamaria, who goes round the villages. I was employed under my predecessor for 13 years, and the same practice in regard to the collection of money obtained during that time. Before the Aga came to Bombay the money was sent to him at the *Durkhana* in Persia. I knew Piroo Syani of Sutta. He was a Kojah. He did not follow the rules of the Jamat of Sutta, and was excommunicated. He was excommunicated by the Waras of the Aga. He remained excommunicated for a month and a half or two months; and before readmission he came with four people to the Jamat, asked for pardon, and paid the necessary fine. [Witness mentioned a case of excommunication and readmission, similar in character, which occurred at Jore.] Before proceeding to excommunicate it is usual in Sind to employ remonstrance with the offending person. The excommunication is made by the Waras of the Aga. I keep account books containing entries of the money received for the Aga. [A large number of entries from these books were put in, one of so old a date as 1761-1776.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble—I am paid Rs. 225 for my work, and living is very cheap in Sind. We are a poor people, but there are some wealthy men amongst us. There is one Kojah at Kurrachee who is said to have possessed two or three lakhs; and there are other rich—perhaps forty or sixty. We all believe very devoutly in Aga Khan, regarding him as the representative of Ali. We pray to God and Mahomed. I came to Bombay on the Jamat's invitation. Allarukia Soomar, under the orders of Aga Khan, wrote to me asking me to come. I have been staying at the Jamat Khana. I have not been to Bhooj; very few Kojahs go there.

The Court then adjourned.

Original Jurisdiction.

(Thursday, 21st June, 1866.)

(Before the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp.)

REVERSAL OF A DECREE OF MR. ANSTEY'S.

W. B. Thompson plaintiff and appellant *vs. Jehangeer Hormusjee*, defendant and respondent.

In this case Mr. Pigot, with Mr. Cooper, appeared for the appellant, who is the agent of the Delhi Bank Corporation. The respondent did not appear.

Mr. Pigot stated that the action had been brought before Mr. Justice Anstey on a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 and interest, made by the defendant and payable to the plaintiff or order on demand. The case came to a hearing on the 4th November 1865, and on that occasion the learned Judge dismissed the plaint with costs, on the ground that no copy of the note had been filed with the plaint. The learned gentleman here read a copy of the findings of the learned Judge, which was short, and was to the effect that as the copy of the note had not been filed with the plaint he should refuse leave to amend and should dismiss the plaint with costs. This decision was given, the learned gentleman said, in spite of the production of the original in Court at the hearing.

The Court observed that the original document appeared to be marked as having been produced on the filing of the plaint, and asked if the attention of the learned Judge who tried the case was called to that fact.

Mr. Pigot replied that he believed the attention of the Judge was called to the circumstance, and proceeded to read the section of the Code referring to the production of documents of this kind.

The Court said that the proper way of disposing of the omission to file a copy with the plaint would be to object at the time of receiving it, and the fact that the learned Judge did not do this argued that he received the plaint as perfectly regular. This being so it seemed too late to make the objection at the time of the hearing.

Mr. Pigot submitted that in this case the terms of the Act had been complied with, as the original document was produced in Court.

Mr. Cooper said that he was in Court at the time, and that though the attention of the learned Judge was called to the original document and the plaintiff offered to amend the plaint, he refused to allow it to be done.

The Court said that the *sine qua non* appeared to be the production of the original document at the hearing. The terms of the section did not seem to make the filing of the copy indispensable.

Mr. Pigot said that the intention of the Legislature in providing for the filing of a copy seemed to be to give the Judge an opportunity of looking over the facts before the hearing, as he was supposed to do, and nothing more.

The Court agreed with Mr. Pigot that that seemed the intention of the provision.

The respondent was then called but failed to appear.

The Chief Justice—In this suit, which was a suit brought upon a promissory note, it is stated in the notes of the learned Judge (after a mention of an application on the part of the counsel for the plaintiff to amend the plaint)—"I examine the record and find that no copy has been filed of the note on which the action is said to be brought. Mr. O'Leary cannot explain the omission. I refuse leave to amend under these circumstances, and inform him that I shall decline to receive the note in evidence. Mr. O'Leary hereupon tenders the note and says he has no other application to make." And the note which is so tendered by the learned counsel appears to bear upon it the mark on the officer of the Court—the Deputy Registrar who was present, which the Judge at the time when he was receiving the plaint, the mark showing that the note had been produced to the learned Judge at the time when the plaint was presented. Whether the copy had been left with the plaint or not, the note had been then the note on the note was made, and had in some way been detached from the papers, or whether it was an oversight of the officer of the Court at the time in not getting the copy before he returned the note, does not appear; but the fact is beyond question that the note was a part of having been produced at the time the plaint was presented, and that the note was tendered to the learned Judge, who, however, refused to receive it. Now, section 39 of the Code of Civil Procedure, under which, it is all, this proceeding on the part of the learned Judge can be justified, enacts that "when a plaintiff sues upon a written document or relies upon a document as evidence in support of his plea, he must produce the document in Court"—which amounts to this Court to the Judge sitting in Chambers—"when the plaint is presented, and he shall at the same time deliver a copy of the document to be filed with the plaint, and then the Court"—or, in this Court, the Judge by his officer—"is forthwith to mark the document for the purpose of identifying it, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original to return the document to the plaintiff." And then the latter part of the section says: "Any document not produced in Court by the plaintiff when the plaint is presented shall not be received in evidence on his behalf in the hearing of his suit, without the sanction of the Court." It does not say that any document which a copy does not appear on the records of the Court shall not be received in evidence without the sanction of the Court; it speaks only of a document which is not produced at the time when the plaint is filed. And it does not appear to me that there is any provision in this Code of Procedure which would justify the Judge in saying that because he "examined the record and found that no copy of the note was filed with the papers," and because the plaintiff's counsel was unable to explain the omission, he refused to receive the note in evidence. The document appears to have been produced when the plaint was filed, and therefore did not come within the terms of the Code, which apply to a document that has not been produced when the plaint was presented. The Judge was not justified in declining to receive it in evidence upon the ground which he assigned for so doing. And that appears to be the only ground on which he ultimately came to the conclusion in favour of the defendant, because he says—"I refuse to receive the note," and then, "there being no further evidence offered, and no application to withdraw the suit, I dismiss the suit." The plaintiff was not bound to apply to withdraw the suit. He was entitled to have that note put in evidence, and the Judge ought to have received it in evidence and to have dealt with it as such after it had been received. The decree of the Court below must be reversed, and we must remand the case, under section 351, with the direction that the suit be restored to its original number in the register and be tried by one of the Judges of this Court.

Mr. Justice Westropp—I completely concur in the remarks of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Pigot applied for the costs of the appeal.

Mr. Justice Westropp—You cannot show any dissent on the part of the respondent to a reversal of the decree.

Mr. Pigot—Will the costs, then, be costs in the suit? It seems hard that they should be borne by the appellant.

The Chief Justice—It would be equally hard in the case of the defendant. The defendant has stayed away and seems to have been quite content that judgment should be given against him. I do not see that he can be made to pay costs. There ought to be no costs. Very possibly if the defendant had been here he would not have wished to take any objection to the reversal of the decree.

Mr. Pigot—I am very sure the result would just have been the same.

The Chief Justice—No doubt. It well advised he would not have objected.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pedestrian complains that the Cowasjee Subedar Lane in the Fort has not been metalled for nine months, and that the monsoon rains have, therefore, rendered it impassable.

A Second Class Passenger, who claims to have had much experience in travelling in second class carriages in England and France, finds serious fault with the condition of the second class carriages of the G. I. P. Railway, which he says are quite unfit to keep out the rain.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The directors of the Central Bank of Western India are circulating amongst the shareholders their annual statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1865, from which I am surprised to observe the auditors state that the Bank will lose about half its capital in addition to the reserve fund of ten lacs.

From private enquiries made with the officers of the Bank, I was given to understand that the Bank had done little or no business during the last year, and that they were endeavouring to recover what was due to the Bank.

It is evident from this that the directors were fully aware of the fact that previous to the last eight or ten months the Bank had lost more than one-fourth of its capital when it was desirable for them, for the interests of the poor shareholders and in terms of the deed of settlement, that the Bank ought to have been dissolved some time ago. For what purpose it is so long kept up, the directors alone must tell; and I hope they will be fully prepared to answer certain questions which I am anxious to put at the annual general meeting to be held in this month. P.

Bombay, 21st June.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HARBOUR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Residents in Bombay ought by now to have reached the *nil admirari* stage. The disclosures that we read and hear of respecting commercial morality among natives—the delightful doings of directors whose ideas of their duties as such seem to have been to lend each other the funds entrusted to them by their dupes, (I wish the European community, especially our legal friends, had figured less prominently and less questionably among them); the apathy with which shareholders attend the pleasant meetings of their Companies and allow their best interests to be sacrificed by assenting to the appointment of liquidators who are chosen by the heaviest debtors, not creditors, for purposes of their own; and the failure of two of the oldest Banks in the place, ought to have, in any case, seasoned us for anything that may arrive. But what is to be said of a Government which allows such scenes to take place as those which can be witnessed on the shore of our island to-day! Whose fault is it that the Outer Light Ship, when it broke away yesterday, was not towed back to its place at once; or if that could not be done, why was not a steamer sent out to sea for the night with a light at her mast-head so as to warn any incoming ships off those fatal prongs, and prevent masters from making the terrible mistake which appears to have caused the striking of the *Stafford*? Whose fault is it that the unhappy *Diamond*, which was seen helplessly drifting past the mouth of the harbour, was not succoured and saved from inevitable destruction, as she might have been by sending out the powerful Elphinstone Company's tug to her help? Whose fault is it that life boats have to be dragged to wherever they are wanted, which is sure to be miles away from where they are kept? Whose fault is it that it takes nearly a day to find and get them ready, when human lives are dependent upon having an hour's start minutes? Whose fault is it that we have a burra sahib for Master Attendant, instead of a willing, quick, energetic sailor, ready for any call that may be made in such seasons as these? We know Bombay to be twenty years in arrear of the age we live in, in everything that relates to civilisation and progress—(it is true she is 20 years in advance as far as go-ahead swindling is concerned); but when ships are lost by twos and threes upon the S. W. Prongs during the present rainy season, and Broad Candy, owing to gross want of system and energy, is in high time the Government at home interfered in the affairs of our "tight little Island."

INDIGNATION.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—At 11-30 yesterday, as the sun for a few minutes gleamed out, the guns from the Light House proclaimed that a ship was in danger. From 11-30 A.M. until 3 P.M. when she rounded Malabar Point, this ship, the *Diamond*, mastless, boatless, anchorless, and helpless, with her deck crowded with passengers, was tossing about just outside Back Bay at the mercy of sea and wind, and yet, let it be said to the credit of the mercantile community of Bombay, of the Dockyard authorities, and of Government, that not a steamer or pilot boat went to the assistance of the mastless and helpless ship. Yet some credulous people believe that there are both steamers and pilot boats in the Harbour of Bombay.

WONDER.

Colaba, 21st June.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION AND ITS AUTHORS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The happiest man in Bombay has addressed a letter to the *Times of India* on the above subject, under the signature "R." The writer is an Engineer, and the Mark Tapley of his profession. Cornered by nothing, appalled by nothing, he becomes a hero under multiplied dangers and aggravated calamities, and when the battle is about to be lost, is desirous of becoming a leader in a forlorn hope, a host in himself, who will turn the tide of victory and secure the laurel crown of conquest. In his merry mood, "R" calls upon the promoters of the Back Bay scheme to pluck up courage and go in for "success," for says he, "the Back Bay Reclamation will become an accomplished fact, sooner or later." Amsterdam and St. Petersburg furnish brilliant examples of the "never say die" theory, which "R" advocates. And the Engineers are called upon to "take heart," meaning, doubtless, that they now regard "the gods" with much distrust.

Before proceeding further with the letter of "R," I stop to enquire what are the probabilities of the return of the favour of "the gods" to this Back Bay scheme? Has that favour been removed before the unprofitable nature of the reclamation had been fully realized by "the gods", who hold the shares, and who are liable for another million of capital if the work is to be continued? To the shareholders it is a matter of profit or loss whether they will pay or withhold another call. Nobody supposed that the *bona fide* shareholders of the Back Bay Reclamation Company, or the general public, intended to "turn round and abuse the projectors of this great undertaking" "because a few piles and some framework have been thrown down by the monsoon." "R" may have had a couple of short showers, the air is still fiery hot, and we look forward with longing expectation for the charming,—I had almost said glorious,—break of the Indian monsoon.

I had better, however, cease my reflections, or whatever less dignified name may be given to them, and send you the news. But suppose there is none, what then? It is not exactly an article which can be made, and, in truth, there is but little to write about. One of the chief topics amongst the trading community here some little time ago was the anticipated creation of a Small Cause Court for Surat, by means of which every native who had no confidence in his debtor, but who had confidence in the justice of his claims, or failing that, in his own power of hard swearing, every individual thus situated, (they are, by no means, few in number either) hoped to bask in the sunshine of a Small Cause Court, but lately nothing more has been heard of the matter, and I fear that small cause loving natives will have to wait some time before they can indulge their propensity for litigation about the trifles, at a small expense.

One of the first things to be thought of at this time, is the management of the Gymkhana for the ensuing season. We have had a meeting, and although some well known faces were absent, as must be the case in the ever-changing state of Indian society, yet we have every prospect of good sport, and those most interesting station horse, galloway or pony races, promise to afford good fun (it's hard to know which description is the most correct; perhaps animal would be the best word). But now-a-days we really are deprived of half the amusement. Never now do we see the exuberant griffin riding his trusty tattoo for bare life, and never mind how far behind at the close, ever ready with his reason for the failure of the "best tat sir," or the ugliest brute in creation, as the animal was really considered by his owner, and the public respectively. Cheroot stakes are things of the past, and Ensigns are not the "wallahs" of the day to look on in a would be *blasé*, though perhaps in truth astonished manner, for after all, even an Australian Gymkhana racing is better fun than Sunday afternoon donkey riding on Hampstead Heath.

The new lines in progress here for the use of the 2nd Grenadiers have come to a standstill for the present, owing to the proximity of the monsoon. It is to be hoped that they may be completed next season, for the old huts are in an almost uninhabitable condition. Colonel Schneider and his officers have given a great amount of supervision, and the sepoys have worked well. But on the whole, I cannot think the system of building barracks for native troops, short of genius" rewarded to the extent of the by their own labour, either pays Government, or conduces to the well-being and discipline of any regiment.

well supplied with genius, is a point resembling the "considerable blunders" in Back Bay referred to by "R," *i. e.* "it is not certain." But it is quite certain that genius has been paid for. Shall I name the sum?

A single question remains to be asked, viz, who projected the "great undertaking" of the Back Bay Reclamation? Now, it has been generally received by the public that the projectors and the promoters were the same individuals. Let me help to correct this error. Mr. Michael Scott and Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier have played their parts in this undertaking as promoters, but not as projectors. They could not be the projectors of this "great undertaking," simply because their best friends never claimed for them the distinction of "men of genius," and none but "men of genius" could have struck upon the happy idea of reclaiming 1,500 acres of land from the open Indian ocean. The promoters merely launched the project of other men, of "men of genius," in fact. They took the soundings, observed the tides, currents, winds, surf, force of the deep-water sea during the S. W. monsoon spring tides. They framed the plans, made the calculations of earth-filling, sketched out the protecting sea-walls, observed the labour market, and counted the cost of the entire reclamation. Assured of their facts and figures, the projectors armed the promoters with all that was necessary to go before Government for the concession, and before the public of Bombay to show the profits that would surely result from their scheme. The calculations on the project, placed

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 by the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROSES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Rare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E.C.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FRAMJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MADDOX, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 40,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at the following rates:—

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 „ ... 5 „
12 „ ... 6 „
18 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon as a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Office, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Umritsur, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Dehroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. „
3 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. „
2 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ... ...at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Fixed Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. S. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇન્ડિઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

ધિ ઇન્ડિઅન પેનિનસુલા, લંડન, અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROSES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E.C.

Board of Directors,

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FRAMJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MADDOX, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 40,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at the following rates:—

3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 „ ... 5 „
12 „ ... 6 „
18 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon as a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Office, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere, Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable one demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 40,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. ¼d. „
On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondees.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay 10th March 1866.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROSES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS HOTKEE, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. BIRCH, Esq. (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FRASON, Esq. (Messrs. Frason & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine, Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (on furlough in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turnpand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
1 month's do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland ... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the Straits, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ ... ... 5 „
12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; so therwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURRUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 40,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક ઓફ હીંદુસ્થાન, ચાઇના, એંડ જેપાન (લીમીટેડ).

ધી બ્યાક ભફ હીંદુસ્થટાન, ચારના, યંદ જ્યાપાન (લીમીટેડ)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up £1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund 100,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairmen.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STEWART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

William Forbes, Esq., of Bellwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunnaid.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. .....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 5 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, WEDDO STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE FOOKANJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PARDY, Esq.

Auditor.

J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ..... at 2s. 0 7/16d. „
2 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest is allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, and realizes Interest on Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 12 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS :—

Fine double German Balsams...	...Per 1 ounce	1 8
Hearsease	... ditto.	0 8
Carnations	... ditto.	0 8
Mignionette...	...Per ½ ounce	0 8
Coreopsis Tinctoria	... ditto.	0 4
Eschscholtzia Californica ...	... ditto.	0 4
Sweet Peas	...Per ounce	0 8

VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties ... 15 0

PEAS, Rising Sun	...Per lb.	1 4
——Champion of England ...	... Ditto.	1 4
——Veitch's Perfection ...	...Ditto	1 8
——Flannagan's Imperial Marrow, late Crop.....	... Ditto...	1 8
——Sangster's No. 1, 1st early ...	Ditto...	1 8
BEANS.—Early Mazagan Pod..... ...	Ditto...	1 8
——Broad Winsor...	... Ditto...	1 8
——Scarlet Runners... ...	... per packet...	0 8
CUCUMBER, Handglass ...	... per ½ ...Ditto	2 0
RADISH, Wood's frame	... Per ounce	0 4
——, long scarlet	...Ditto	0 4
——, white turnip	...Ditto	0 4
——, olive shaped salmon ...	...Ditto	0 12
TURNIP, early top stone ...	...Ditto	0 8
——, white ditto	...Ditto	0 8
——, early Dutch	...Ditto	0 8
——, Yellow Malta	...Ditto	0 8
——, Early Six Weeks... ...	...Ditto	0 8
——, Snowball	...Ditto	0 8
BEANS, French	...Per ½ lb.	0 12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	...Per ounce	0 8
KNOLKOHL	... ditto	0 8
WATER CRESS	... ditto	1 0
ENDIVE.—Green curled	... ditto	0 12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	... ditto	0 6
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VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

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